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Philadelphia, Friday, April 21, 1922

KEEP THE BELL AT HOME COUNCILMAN CHARLES B. HALL proudly states that he has been on every

trip but one taken by the Liberty Bell. Doubtless a good time was had by all, which intensifies the hopes of further delights in the proposed pilgrimage to Chicago. In more way I than one the bell is mute. Its freedom from misadventures has ac-

cented the good features of these expeditions. Patriotic instincts throughout the country have been quickened by these journeys. The possibility of damage to a priceless relic t, however, countered by the enthusiasm which it has inevitably aroused.

Granted the utmost precautions, the bell is unquestionably safer at home than anyhere else. Those occasions on which the bell has traveled have invariably been of major importance, justifying, if anything can, the risk entailed.

The latest call comes from Chicago, where an Educational Week is scheduled for July. While this prospective event may loom large by the shores of Lake Michigan, it may be asked whether it warrants another challenge to a destiny which has thus far been kindly Mayor Thompson, who makes the appeal, does not precisely commend himself to those Americans who have at heart those principles which the bell so inspiringly symbolizes.

The practice of carting it about the land has always been to some extent questionable It is inexcusable in the absence of national undertakings of the first magnitude.

The Chicago festival, however praiseworthy, is somewhat of the parochial stripe. Threatened protests of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution suggest a welcome sense of pro-

The British would not dream of utilizing the Stone of Scone as an itinerant exhibit, nor the Greeks of instituting a junketing tour with the detached drums of the Parthe. non. There are certain irreplaceable trophies which belong in situ.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT DURCHASING AGENT for the city is a

post which calls for sound business experience, keen, thoroughly professional commercial capacity and assured integrity. The equipment of Thomas F. Armstrong, who Moore, admirably coincides with these de-

In addition Mr. Armstrong's political record is clean and, consistent. For years h has been identified in vigorous and pracrical fashion with municipal movements on behalf of administrative efficiency and good government. As president of Common Council in the pre-Charter days he proved a stimulating force in that body.

The new appointment, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of A. Lincoln Acker. is one of the best Mr. Moore has made. The Administration is distinctly strengthened by this access of expert abilities. Intimations in Council of opposition to the nomination are self-condemnatory.

THE SUPERANNUATED DAM

SUMMER drought such as afflicted the A coy two years ago would inevitably emphasize the growing inadequacy of the municipal water supply equipment. In that case all the conventional expressions of consternation may be expected.

It will be impossible, however, to allege lack of warning. This week's bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Research explicitly atresses the immediate need of a new masonry dam at Fairmount. The engineers' report delivered by Mayor Moore to Council last September discusses the need in more detail. An appropriation of \$800,000 was recommended, but action of a practical, energetic kind has not been taken.

Mr. Gruenberg's organization does not exaggerate the crisis. The water problem is fully realized by Chief Davis, but without large-scale aid his bureau can indulge in little more than tinkering to tide over emergencies as they occur.

If the Fairmount Dam situation I ignored by Council it will seriously imperil the city's growth and prove a lementable embarrassment to the Sesqui-Centennial program. A modern structure should be completed before the exposition opens.

CENSORS FOR PARENTS?

MISS MARY M. BARTHELME, a Judge in the Juvenile Court of Lady Nancy Astor and Miss Mand Royden, London's "lady preacher," have been say. ing with one voice semething that needs to be said about the so-called bad habits of the growing generation in America. They say that it is the older generation and not the younger one that needs discipline and a tern censorship. For is it not from the er generation that the youth of the country gets all its good and bad examples?

Girls and young men in their teens are in the imitative stage of development. They do as they see their elders do. Reform parents and the youth of the land will take care of itself.

Who gave their vogue to the more specticular cabarets? Who made the lipstick a necessity of modern life? Who first began mixing jazz and cocktails? Not boys and girls, surely; but their uncles and their ants, and their mothers and their fathers.

PERSHING AS SENATOR

F GENERAL PERSHING was qualified be President, as some delegates sught at the Chicago convention, he is

Certain Missourians have begun to talk him as a possible Republican candidate their State. Senator Reed is seeking ation and he is opposed by Breck-Long, who was defeated by Senator The Republican candidates for a are said to be too week to

defeat either Reed or Long, whichever may Now, General Pershing was born in Mis-

souri, but he has not lived there for many years. His residence is given in "Who" as Cheyenne, Wyo., the home town of his father-in-law, Senator Warren. He cannot qualify for voting in Missouri before election day, as the State law provides that a voter must have been a resident of the State for one year. The Federal Constitu-tion, however, which fixes the qualification of Senators, provides that a Senator must be an inhabitant of that State from which he shall be chosen," and that he must not

hold any other office under the Government. The general could become an inhabitant of Missouri overnight if he chose to do so, and no State law could make him ineligible for election to the Senate by setting up qualifications which do not appear in the Federal Constitution. But in order to qualify under that Constitution he would have to resign from the Army.

THE MAYOR AND THE FAIR By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THERE was published on Tuesday last in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER an article under the writer's signature containing an outline of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sesqui-Centennial Association.

In that article it was stated, in a general way, that Mayor J. Hampton Moore had attacked Edward W. Bok, a member of the board, who was then absent from the city.

Mr. Bok, it will be recalled, had some weeks previously offered personally to pay a salary of \$50,000 a year to Secretary Herbert Hoover if he would accept the position of director general of the Sesqui-Centennial exposition.

The meetings of the Board of Directors of the Sesqui-Centennial are held behind closed doors. Neither is a stenographer employed to report the addresses of the various

The remarks of Mayor Moore on the occasion in question were given in substance and from memory by those present. Exact verblage was not contemplated. The trend of thought behind the words was fully indicated. The facts were correct.

Mayor Moore has eace taken occasion to issue a statement declaring the entire article to be untrue. His exact language was, "False from start to finish."

"He denied flatly that he had ever criticized Mr. Bok or cast any aspersions on his offer to pay for a director for the 1926 exposition," the reporter's statement says.

It is unfortunate for Mayor Moore that he is the victim of a treacherous memory, or he might have recalled certain things which would have modified his vehement disavowal of any criticism of Mr. Bok in this con-

The purpose of the article in question, as well as of the preliminary publication of March 20, criticizing the Mayor and a little coterie of the Sesqui-Centennial directors, was to call attention to the fact that this vast project of international scope and national pride was in danger of failure because of the manifestly dilatory methods of Mayor Moore and a few of his friends. The improper reference to Mr. Bok, not

even veneered with parliamentary good judgment, was not the first time that Mayor Moore, despite his denial of the fact, had made resentful or satirical references to this member of his board.

At a Lions' Club luncheon at the Adelphia the Mayor aimed this shaft, which was clearly understood to be intended for Mr.

"Many suggestions have come from abroad and from those who sojourn in Maine in the summer and Florida in the winter." On another and later occasion he said :

"I am tired of getting letters from Maine to Florida from people who are trying to show me how to do things. Why don't they come here and do some work themselves?"

From the very inception of the idea of obtaining a man of national prominence to head the Sesqui-Centennial Mayor Moore has displayed an almost childish objection. He has denounced the suggestion and attacked it from various angles.

His first objection was that such an official was not needed; second, that it might be possible to secure a man of international prominence who would undertake the responsibilities of the position for \$1 a year; finally, he insisted that the great enterprise could be brought to successful completion through governing committees,

From the beginning all these objections were apparently intended to delay, to divert discussion, to keep the problem of selecting a directing head in abeyance.

It was understood that Mayor Moore was a candidate presumptive for the director generalship. With the expiration of his term, but a little more than a year and a half distant, delay would facilitate the plans of his immediate friends in his behalf. Mayor Moore's attitude concerning this

accepted ambition fostered the impression. On February 17, when the Bok-Hoover offer was finally uncovered, Mr. Moore was

asked, because of the curious trritation he then betrayed, if it was true that he aspired to be the directing head of the exposition. "I have absolutely nothing to say on that

point," he declared. To another reporter who approached him on the same subject the Mayor replied sneeringly:

"Is it possible that we have men in Philadelphia capable of undertaking so vast an enterprise? Would it be possible, according to some of our spindle-backed critics, to find any one in Philadelphia who could do anything as well as it might be done by some

one from Idaho or Arizona?" This outburst was delivered at a time when Mayor Moore was privately dickering with Victor Rosewater, of Nebraska, to become publicity agent. Mr. Rosewater was not acceptable to the board and was then designated "assistant to President" Moore. at a salary of \$7500 and no definite duties

Under the circumstances it was not to be expected that Mayor Moore would receive with equanimity or delight the suggested offer of Mr. Bok to pay Herbert Hoover \$50,000 a year.

The above may also explain another lapse of memory on the part of the Mayor. Has he forgotten that after Mr. Bok wrot

to him last December as chairman of the board offering to pay Herbert Hoover \$50,000 that he, Mayor Moore, pigeonholed the letter for weeks? It was for the same reason, doubtless,

that Mayor Moore again pigeonholed Mr. Bok's latest offer to pay a salary of \$50,000 a year to Charles M. Schwab if he could be induced to devote his great and varied talents and superb executive ability to the Sesqui-Centennial project.

With the Bok-Schwab offer in his desk for weeks, Mayor Moore replied evasively and in an annoyed manner, when told last Monday that such a report had come from

Washington. "I don't want to say anything now. I have been away for a few days and don't know what is on my desk. I wish you wouldn't ask me about that now," he said.

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGI

The Bok offer with the name of Charles M. Schwab attached was smothered in City Hall by Mayor Moore until this week, when the fact was forced out in Washington in connection with the threat of Congressman Madden to withhold Federal aid for the project unless a big man were selected to head the exposition.

·It was with a full knowledge of these facts, and the fear that the puttering delay and piddling tactics of the Mayor and a little handful of satellites would endanger the project that will mark a great milestone in Philadelphia's progress, that the articles were written which have caused such perturbation and indignant denial on the part of Mayor Moore.

It was necessary for somebody, by telling the real facts of the situation, to jolt the stranglehold of a little self-seeking cabal on the project.

It was in the hope of doing this that the articles in question, and particularly the one of Tuesday evening last, were written. They seem to nave accomplished this

JOFFRE AFTER FIVE YEARS

OSEPH CESAIRE JOFFRE, tourist, is J back in Washington under conditions differing radically from those of his rapturous American visit. Historical proportions have been undergoing considerable changes since 1917. The valuable asset of hindsight has been steadily accumulated. The sense of perspective has altered numerous appraisements of personalities and events.

On the whole, however, "envious and caluminating time" has dealt considerately with the dominating figure of victory at the epochal first battle of the Marne. The process of muck-raking the war bas been almost as busily carried on in France as in vanquished Germany. Fictitious reputations have been shattered. Martyrs to political machinations or incompetence in administration have been abundantly revealed.

If Marshal Joffre has emerged from these retrospects shorn of the aura of the superman, he gains in stature by his dissimilarity to the somewhat impossible creature overheated American imaginations. There was a tendency in this country in 1917 to regard the first of the new marshals of France as a kind of Santa Claus in uniform. The endearing epithet "Papa Joffre" doubtless helped to foster this legend.

As a matter of fact, records now available exhibit the distinguished commander as a rugged and obstinate campaigner, ripened with colonial experience, intolerant of the highly rarefied pedantry with which the two scientific schools of French strategy were impregnated, often intolerant of suggestions, but determined not to be beaten. vigor of personality that won the day for

Historians will continue to argue upon the accidental aspects of the first Marne, how much of the French retreat, which in the end reacted so unfavorably against the foe, was deliberately planned and to what extent the prompt resourcefulness of Gallienl, Military Governor of Paris, contributed to the final success.

There will be debate also concerning Joffre's abrupt dismissal of Lanzerac, whose victory at Guise was at once so boldly achieved and so barren. Perhaps it was humanly impossible for Joffre to capitalize this unique counter-blow. Here is food for the experts quite as rich as the campaigns of McClellan.

But criticism, although it may disparage the Marshal's judgment, as in the case of the preparations for the Verdun drive, cannot deprive Joffre of his authentic place in In the campaign on which his fame will rest he won because of temperamental, basaltic, patriotic obstinacy. This transcended the efficacy of conscious science.

Joseph Joffre, traveling unofficially, has been cordially greeted in Washington. The plaudits are deserved, though their recipient differs essentially from the myth once so rhapsodically accepted.

THE NAVY ESCAPES

THE first land attack ever made upon the - entire naval defensive forces of a firstclass Power has failed. The members of the House of Representatives appear to have decided that the safety of the country is more important than the political career of an occasional politician whose chatter about governmental economy might have assured his re-election to Congress from one or another of the Middle-West districts.

The House has voted as a whole to support President Harding's demand for a naval enlisted personnel of not less than 86,000. Representative Patrick H. Kelley, of Michigan, generalissimo of the navy wreckers, had almost convinced the House that 61,000 sailors would be more than enough for us.

Even with a personnel of \$6,000 men, the American Navy will be at a disadvantage. Great Britain will maintain a larger force. Moreover, her fleets, like the fleets of the Japanese, are manned by veterans and managed with a view to constantly increasing efficiency. Congressional naval estimates have been based on ship weights and numbers. But no one in Washington seems to see anything to worry about in the fact that the large majority of our own bluejackets are serving first enlistments and are, therefore, less expert than the seasoned crews found ordinarily on naval vessels of other countries.

JERSEY'S JITNEYS

EXPERIENCE with the new jitney servpeople in New Jersey that the day of the railroad train and the trolley car has not et passed, and that reformers in industry, like those in politics, seldom need anything more than time and opportunity to become good reactionaries.

For a time it seemed that the fitney would bring a shining millennium for the strap-hanger. In Jersey it was hailed as deliverance and an assurance of comfortable transit and low fares. In those days the jitney was a modest device and its owner was cager to get along. Since then the jitney men have organized and merged and merged again, and they have developed ambition and a corporation conscience. Fares are going up. And when the residents of Bungalow Park, an Atlantic City suburb, sought to obtain regular jitney service they were told that they would be assured of the convenience if they were willing to pay thirty-cent fares.

The distance from Atlantic City to Bungalow Park is not great. Even the roundly abused trolley lines of Jersey carry passengers farther for ten cents. Samuel Comley, a senshore reformer, is threatening to show the jitney capitalists up. But that will do little good. What Jersey needs is not a showing up of jitney combines, but a well-behaved Public Utilities Commission which will not weaken and demoralize the utilities corporations by over-petting and over-feeding them.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Speaking of Nuts, the Man From the South Got to Discussing the Woman in Politics and Her Social Organizations

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

ON A dining car the other day our oppo-Site neighbor started the casual conver-sational ball rolling by producing a handful of paper-shelled pecan nuts at dessert and, cracking them with a quick pressure, he presented them to the three diners of our

He announced cheerfully that he was re turning from New York, where he had just sold this coming year's crop to a well-known grocery firm—sold it on the trees down on his Georgia plantation—and he mentioned a

his Georgia plantation—and he mentioned a big sum even to our ears, though it was considerably under a dollar a pound, whereas we pay retail considerably over.

He confessed that pecans were a surer and easier crop than cotton, and that he had departed from the traditions of four generations on his family plantation and gone into their culture, dropping cotton completely. He spoke of the county seat near his place and described it as having taken a new lease in life politically and socially with the change in markets. Apparently with the change in markets. Apparently most of his neighbors had followed suit as to their crops. Curiously enough, no local growers had been the originators of the idea. Some Chicago speculators had come down and made the experiment, proved their point and eventually gained the local producers over to seeing that there was an even better market for eatables in this country than for

T ASKED him how the rise in prosperity

had made itself felt politically.
"Well," he said, "just about the time
that we began to feel the war inflation and the nut success the women got the vote! Well, they certainly took an awful interest in politics in my town. Members of two historic sects belonged to the lot that run things pretty much to please themselves-they were the original old families there bouts and accustomed to saying what of fices they wanted and what they wouldn't care to undertake, and the newcomers could have. Some of the newcomers had been there fifty, seventy-five, maybe a hundred years, but they were members of other de-nominations, and, of course, some had come in since the Civil War to work at one thing or another. Well, sir, these joined together and fought the women of the older sects. Why, I tell you it was hot in that town round election, and especially in the churches and on the steps after service. The women

sort of put the ruction up at fever heat.
"In the end the newcomers beat us to frazzle; they had always had the numbers. but had never fought it on those lines before. I had to laugh at one old cousin of mine who was so angry that she said she would move out of the county where interlopers were permitted to wrest the government from the rightful owners because they were able to poll a few more votes!"

And his memory of it made him laugh again as he told it to us.

WAS interested later to have a Southern A editor tell me very gravely that that town was no exception, and that throughout Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi and even Louisiana the rallying places politi-cally for the women were their church organizations in the matter of local candi-dates. He said it never occurred to the churches not to come out strongly for one or another candidate, and he remarked that it was part of their strength.
Of course, I had been brought up on just

the opposite theory, viz., that it would be a point of weakness and probably ruin if a c'ergyman and his congregation came out en masse for any one candidate or any specific local or even State measure.
"Mixing religion with politics" has been

frowned upon by my generation as mixing business with pleasure was taboo in the society of our grandparents.

Since women got the vote they have even

achieved a greater feat of singlemindedness. In certain avowedly political clubs and organizations they have refused to mix politics with partisanship. That is, they teach their members to think and to act politically, but they do not allow them to act collectively politically by indorsing candidates or party theasures. As a consequence, all durin year between elections they are building machine which during elections cannot func-

Many of the women who were political the franchise and, indeed, before worked strenuously and successfully to get the franchise, have in this curious way disfranchised themselves by lopping themselves of all value politically until the morning when as private citizens, not as leaders of their political, non-partisan organization, secretly shed their vote. For the very fact that one is a leader makes partisanship of an effective "dare to be a Daniel sort" against the rules in these "between-elections political bodies."

THEY remind me of a very learned and dignified professor who undertook to saw the limb off a tree in his front yard while his daughter stood at first admiring, later adjuring, and still later pitying him

To all her warnings he continued to say "Marion, I know what I am about." until he had quite sawed himself and the end of the branch upon which he was r with such assurance onto the lawn at her

"Fellow citizens, we know what we are about." is the dignified announcement the non-partisan political lady leaders of clubs and federations and leagues that were organized to move mountains of political reform by a minimum of partisanship. Well, who cares what they know if they do not intend to use their knowledge until it is too late to affect a single vote.

I am not sure that the Southern way of

unmuzzling the churches is not better in the end for the churches and the country. Now, as it is up here, if a minister preaches a partisan sermon, calling bad names-like contractors, and machines, and bosses and such-and orging his flock not to sell their votes either for five dollars or five hundred thousand dollars, or for a thousand-dollar appointment or a million-dollar rake-off, he has to place the scene and ac-tion somewhere in Patagonia, or he will be blamed for being too realistic and knocking some pewholders' pet political aspirant mandments, and name no names and cite no proofs and leave his hearers just as wise as he found them and no more repentant; above all, not angry!

TET we none of us cautions one can Y deny that all our religious sects were at one time—and at the time they were strongest—political as well as educational or philanthropic, or sacerdotal. In fact, it was not until you came down to the Ethical Culture movements and the Christian Sci-ence and the New Thought that men did not build their religious sects on some great political burning question of right or wrong. So if it wants precedent the church has the strongest kind of precedent to be actively

When its Founder was asked to express political opinions, he gave it as his judgment that the Jews owed a tax to Caesar as well as to God. He said: "Go tell Herod, that as to God. He said: Go tell Herod, that fox!" He called the political parties of his own people by fames that would lose a modern paster his charge.

Calvin and Luther and Cranmer and Huss

and Knox and Fox and Penn were very specific in their politics; so were the Wesand Bishop White and Carroll; so were Benedict and St. Francis and Loyola. The one thing that seems not to have gone with the Christians from St. John's day to the close of our Civil War was lukewarmness or hiding one's light under any kind of bushel.

And so I am wondering if the Southern women, with their religion and politics, may not have got a more workable combination than our political non-partisanchip or our non-political religion. Who can prove that religion and politics would not work together with more life than they now work sepa-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EDWARD J. CATTELL On "Philadelphia, a City That Is"

PHILADELPHIANS are far too apt to dwell on the glorious past of their city and not enough on its tremendous "present," according to Edward James Cattell, City Statistician.

"Out of a rather wide opportunity for observation both at home and abroad," said Mr. Cattell, "and in answer to the Philadelphia traditions which I have inherited from four generations of Philadelphia ancestors, I feel that today Philadelphia, as a net result of her normal life, has developed certain phases of life which must be imitated by other cities in the United States if our country is successfully to lead the world

back to the paths of pleasantness and peace. "Frankly, I grow tired of all the talk of 'Philadelphia firsts.' As an old saying has 'The man who talks about his ancestors s like the potato: the best part of him i I love the dear old Liberty the school and the church and developed underground Bell as well as any one, but I feel that w have emphasized our past greatness until people come to regard our greatness as a thing which has entirely passed.

Looking Forward, Not Backward

"To be worthy of a great past, we must have a great present, and if we are perpetually looking backward we cannot b a cropper.' I find everywhere a kindly feel-ing toward Philadelphia, but too often it is kindly and respectful feeling entertained in the home for the dear old grandfather, who, out of affection, must be given the best seat nearest the fire and out of the draft, but, nevertheless, the grandfather who, when real work is to be done or important matters discussed, must be ignored and left to dreams of what once was.

"Some fourteen years ago, when I coined phrase 'Philadelphia, the world's greatest workshop,' it was challenged all over the country because the gross values of the manufactured product of Chicago and New York were greater than the total of goods produced in Philadelphia. My answer to this was that quality rather than quantity easure of the greatness counts most in of an individual or of a city.

"Many men in Pennsylvania weighed twice as much as the late Senator Knox, but could scarcely be said to surpass him in greatness. My claim for Philadelphia is based on the fact that more articles made in-Philadelphia are sold in the open markets of the world, irrespective of price, that those made in any other city in the world. This has been confirmed by actual experience in a foreign city, where the local deal-ers recommend the purchase of Philadelphiamade articles at an advance of 100 per cent over the cost of locally made articles of the

Lead World in Many Lines

The wide range of articles made here which have won world supremacy adds to the strength of the claim. It is a long swing of the pendulum from a battleship to a gold thimble or a wedding ring; from a locomotive or a giant machine tool to the serum which have saved the lives of millions of persons from death by diphtheria, typhoid fever or tetanus, in the manufacture of which serums we lead the world; from agricultural implements which go all over the world to the publishing of Bibles; from the world's largest saw works to a hook and eye; from the building of trucks and trolley cars to leadership in the production of locks. One-half the locks exported from the United States are made in Philade phia. All along the line we have shown the power to pro-duce continuously a quality which holds the confidence of the purchaser.

"This is no accident, but the inevitable sequence of a well and continuously developed policy. From Penn's time we have held to the idea that man is the child of his environment. Penn came to America and those who came with him or immediately followed him came not under the lash of but urged by a desire for environpoverty, but urged by a desired poverty, bigger opportunity to develop into bigger men. They had no special religious beliefs to

force on other people. The underlying prin-ciple of their economy was that, given a normal environment, men would do the right thing nine times out of ten, leaving as the main function of government the light task of jeciding questions concerning which hon-

est men could honestly differ. In other words, it was to be a government of self-control, not of State control, and self-control can only be taught in the home, where a child obeys, not because he understands, but because he has love for and faith in the lawgiver. Penn believed in a happy life here as well as hereafter, and he allotted an area for parks and open spaces greater than ever before given to the world in the planning of a city.

THE PRODIGAL RETURNS

Following Penn's Ideas

"After 239 years we still maintain the Penn tradition in this, and today we have larger percentage of ound allotted parks and squares than Penn originally gave. The home living, money saving and wealth through work produced which characterized the people who founded Philadel phia are dominating factors in the Philadelphia of today, where more than one-third of the population work for wages and thus create new values.

The Workers of Philadelphia "With the self-respect and the self-con-trol born of normal home life, buttressed by

by the thought that the world does not owe me a living, but I owe the world a Philadelphia has developed a body of skilled abor without a peer in the world today—a body of men who act in the spirit of the old guilds who worked under the eye of the Holy Master as well as of the earthly one. "In this new day which dawned at the Washington Conference I feel that Phila-delphia must lead, that Philadelphia ideals must be-adopted if America is to lead the world, namely, putting home life above everything else and developing self-control in the individual that we may get rid of the crushing expense of State control. I feel that the labor questions will solve them-selves if we solve home-living questions, and that the sporting spirit everywhere in the

help us overcome the Old World jealousy entertained by the poor for the rich and successful. For these reasons I hope to hear more talk of what Philadelphia is triemendous asset of our 400,000 homes on freehold land; of our diversified and world-famous industries; of the gigantic fund of accumulated wealth and its wide distribu-tion. And just as much I want to hear less about the number of things we did one, two, three, four, five or ten centuries ago. "Let's give the coroner a holiday and call in the creative spirit."

inited States will

What Do You Know?

1. What is meant by a Lucullan feast? 2. What poem is known as the "Portuguese Iliad"?

3. Who succeeded Martin Van Buren as President of the United States?

4. Of what country is Montevideo the capi-5. When did Copernicus live and for what was he famous?

5. Who was Pygmalion in Greek mythology? To what house does the royal family of Italy belong? What is a "snickersnee?"

9. In what month did the American Revo-lution, the Civil War, the Spanish War and the American war with Germany begin? 0. Who was the "Sweatsh Nightingale"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Four independent nations which formerly belonged, is whole or part, to Russia under the exarist monarchy are Finiand, Poland, Esthonia and Lithuania. 2. A drastic prohibition law is now in force in Iceland. 3. Horatio Seymour was Grant's Democratic opponent in his first presidential campaign.

paign. lamprey is an eel-like flah with

4. A lamprey is an eel-like fish with a sucker mouth, pouch gills and seven spiracles on each side.

5. The Latin phrase "summum bonum" means the highest good.

6. Henry IV of England is reported by Shakespeare to have said "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

7. Gilbert Stuart was a noted American painter, particularly noted for his portraits of Washington. He died in Roston in 1828.

ton in 1828.

The tomato was formely grown for decoration and was known as the love

apple.
The Island of Halti, or Hispaniola, is divided into the two Republics of Santo Domingo and Halti.
The two tropic lines are the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Baltimore is now featuring the soprano pipes of Pan.

General Semenoff is not yet quite con-vinced that this is the land of the free.

There is a suggestion in Forester and Pike that somebody is after Robin Hood.

"More taxes coming".—Mellon. He is not what you would call a merry Andrey.

Hindenburg's. The New Woman has at last

her what she is. It may at least be admitted that Mellon

Visiting Englishman says the only way to speak English is the manner in which the Southern girl drawls, "Honey!" He said a sweet mouthful.

The trout season and the housecleaning

The promised erection of a fifteen-story office building at Twenty-first and Market streets may be indication that Philadel-

Advice to the enrnest citizen who has convinced himself that he is interested in this, that or the other: Don't write to your the property of longressman. The poor man is mudd enough already.

life will be silly and stupid in the next, says Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. And if the aver-

five deserves special notice. United Mine Workers have been tem-

by blowing up. While it is true that there is little likelihood of another big war in the present generation, it is hard to make the owner of a big army believe that its existence does not have a beneficial effect on negotiations

Dr. Finegan is of the opinion that the bors and girls of today are better than the boys and girls of today are it may or may not be so; but if it isn't so it is largely the fault of the boys and girls of yesterday. Those of the last generation can't throw all the blame on this. And there is no blame due but only crecoming, why, bless our ancient souls, the some of it due to papa and mamma. Dr. Finegan is of

PERSONAL

SHORT CUTS

Well, if we've got to be lectured by an Englishwoman we prefer Nancy to Marget

The navy bill demonstrated that party lines nowadays have no more strength than

arrived. Lady Astor says her husband made

knows almost as much about finance as Fordney thinks he knows.

The latest fad from Paris is the incrustation of jewels in forehead and arms, it being understood, of course, that the victim is half baked.

season synchronize simply to demonstrate that the average man would rather beat a stream than a carpet.

phia's wheel of progress is due to turn on

Diners on the Pioneer Limited pulling out of Chicago have the privilege of tipping a waiter who is worth \$100,000. Wouldn't be surprised if some of the Pullman porters People who are silly and stupid in this

age seance proves anything it is this, avers Demosthenes McGinnis. Because it is well to believe that business is bound to improve, the optimism of the seventy-year-old baby carriage manufacturer who has married a widow of fifty.

porarily restrained from holding meeting on or near the property of four big concompanies in Somerset County. Confining steam in the hope that it will discredit itself

with a former enemy. Cleveland surgeon likens the body to dry cell with the brain the positive and the liver the negative pole. "My!" commented the Young Lady Next Door But One. "Just like man and wife in the one house and preceipe much the control of the con

ngreeing much the same way.

Flowers for Cupid League Island Park spooners have taken up so much of the time of the guards that small boys have been able to steal the flowers almost as soon as the gardeners plant them. But why not pledge the spooning couples to guard the flower beds and leave them alone?